ERIN'S SOCIAL WAR

Birth of the Agitation on American Soil.

"THE WEST'S AWAKE.

Landlords Taking Their Turn in the Workhouse and Emigrant Ship.

LIBERATORS OF THE LAND.

Speaking to a stipendiary magistrate of the county through the eye of the Scriptural needle, but there is no doubt about the fact that the current agitation unthought of when Mr. John on of the Irish revolutionary element in this tation from the nationalist point of view. The basis

was foreseen last year—as, indeed, it was fore-at least two years before the great Irish famsts were busy in Connemara organizing an agrarian body alarmed such a decided anti-English politician ing the proposed agitation. He feared that it would. udlord or two offered up as a propitiatory sacrifice. oughout the land. The weather imported from the Sates, and duly invoiced by the New York yield their farms could give would barely suffice to give bread sans meat to their families during the year,

the hard times of 77 and 75, and in microses out of ten they were pennises with the reveals and 275, and in microses out of ten they were pennises. What little years are considered to be a consequent to be a consequence of the tentance of the consequence of the word of the consequence of the consequence of the word of the consequence of the word of th

home rule question. Home rule would have been relegated to a back seat in the theatre of Irish politics but for the fact that Parnell is now the home rule leader top facto, and that in some form or other such men as Sullivan, O'Connor Power, Biggar and even Shaw have given in their adhesion to his leadership. The battle of the future will not be fought as a home rule conflict; but it will be fought by the home ruleirs on the cry of the "Land for the People and the People for the Land." The proposition, which you have already received from Parnell in New York, is, at all events, simple. He proposes that, for the benefit of landiord and occupier, the State shall step in, purchase the land from the landlord at a fair valuation, resell it to the tenant, and spread the payment over a long series of years, when the land becomes the absolute property of the occupier. The landlord is to be paid by the state in comsols, the interest on which is paid by the revenue contributed by the new purchasers, the state borrowing the capital—not providing it by taxation, as has been stated. There are many landlords who object to compulsory sales, but when next year comes there will be many more ready enough to sell what will not be paying properties; so that there is every prospect of c. large percentage of the landlords being ready and willing to support the Parnell settlement, and, indeed, to accept the member for Meath as a benefactor of their class—that is, if the pressure of agitation is only kept up long enough and the tenants hold on to the land. With

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Governor of Bombay travelled, on the 16th of October, fitteen miles upon a locomotive on the allway through the Bolan Pass.

M. Humbert is about to be married to Mile. Le-pelletier, sister of a writer in the Marseillaise, to whom he was engaged before his transportation in 1871, and who has faithfully waited for him all these

The steamer Corisco has arrived at Live and the West Coast of Africa. At Benin trade was entirely suspended, owing to the natives engaging in their sucient cu-tom of "devil making," in honor of their deceased Queen Dorah. It is said that she attained the advanced age of 107 years.

prevent or object to primitive interments of this description, the only legal conditions being that the ground shall be freehold, the situation removed some distance from a dwelling house and the depth of the grave and other circumstances arranged with due regard to the public health.

How Paris Ladies Dress.

London Daily News: — "The whirligig of fashion is bringing round an old-fashioned decoration, which has its merits. Ladies are wearying of monograms, and are adopting emblems and mottoes. The fourteenth and early sixteenth centuries were the time when mottoes and lanciful emblems flourished most abundantly. Besides his hereditary bearings every knight had some emblem of fantasy, and every lady her symbol, which might be changed at piesaure. When these were embroidered on dresses the effect was quaint and variegated, and gave each costume a kind of originality. Parisians have rediscovered this, and birds and mottoes are embroidered all over dresses. A well graced (and well puffed) actress, who is the reverse of stout in figure, appeared lafely with the device of ravens on her array. Her rival, who is not slim, observed that "where the skeleton is the ravens are gathered together.' Swaliows are more common than the sombre bird of the Danish banner—perhaps to indicate that the wearer intends "flying, flying south.' Gold swallows are worn on a blue satin ground, though a naturalist might prefer to reverse the colors. Ladies of fashion, if the inshion prevails, will soon look as quaint as did Jacqueline de la Grange in her costume broidered with pink eagles and black ducks, or Anne of Bohemia with the crowned ostrich. The mottoes may slip from writing paper into wider use, and poets once more style themselves on their title pages, to the met of the new poets very well, and the fashion will at least add some variety to existence, till the thing is overdone, and cases to be an outward sign of inward mediavalism." HOW PARIS LADIES DRESS.

Moscow society would appear to be just now considerably exercised by the suicide of one of its brightest ornaments, the young and lovely Countess Vera Koscheleff, who a short time ago suddenly disappeared from her palace in the old Russian capital, only two days after her solemn betrothai to Count Heimann, which had been celebrated with festive rejoicings upon an unusually magnificent scale. No one could imagine whither she had gone until her steward received a letter from her, written at her château in the Crimea, wherein she informed him that "she was going to bathe in the river running through her estate, and should not return alive from her bath." She also described the exact spot near which her body would be found in the water. Search was of course made with all possible promptitude; and it resulted in the discovery of the beautiful young Countess' corpse sewn up in a large straw sack and sunk in the river. The seams were found to be in the interior of the sack, proving that Vera Koscheleff and deliberately sewn herseif up in the sack on the river bank and then cast herself into the stream. In another letter, addressed to one of her uncles, and received by him some time after her death, she gave as her reason for enclosing herself in a sack previously to drowning herself, her extreme fear of crawfish and water beetles. Few stranger and more lantastic suicides have been recorded even in Russian annals of self-destruction, which are exceptionally rich in gristy stories of this particular description. STRANGE SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN LADY.

description.

PORTRAIT OF MR. BIGGAR.

London Echo:—"Strange to say, although a thorn in the side of the government and of private members of a legislative turn, Mr. Biggar is rather a favorite with the House than otherwise. Mr. Parnell is cordially disliked. About Mr. Biggar, however, there is a certain amount of geniality and native humor, which, added to his whimsical aspect and his infinitable brogue, tend to prepossess people in his favor. To add to his amusing qualities, he has contrived to catch the Parlamentary manner to a wonderful extent, and he is very fond of administering little incoherent lectures to the House with his arms a-kimbo, and with a sort of groissque protension to lottiness and breadth of view which may easily pass among the Cavan people for statesmanhip. He has even ventured to chaff Ministers in their places. Like Mr. Parnell, he improves upon personal acquaintance. His deformity tells against him at a distance, but once engage him in conversation and you cannot help being atruck by the kind and gentle expression of his face. At the present moment he enjoys a popularity in Ireland second only to that of Mr. Parnell, whom he delights to acknowledge as his political chief, and whose anti-rent views he shares to at least some extent. It will be surgeising if he does not find a place in the next Parlament."

MARY MARX'S MONEY.

Opening the Defence for Father Bradley and Dr. McGlyan.

ACCUSATIONS OF GERRYNANDERING.

Lawyer Mitchell Offends His Opponent and then Apologizes.

"THE FACTS AND THE LAW."

The second day's hearing in the Marx will cas as held yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock pefore Surrogate Calvin. The peculiar circumcontestant, with three other ladies, all dressed in mourning, occupied seats on the right of the court, for the defence. The day was devoted to the reply for Father Bradley by Mr. Mitchell, both as to the

of Bradley, the same as deceased was. His idea was that Bradley imposed on Father McGlynn, not for

part of the argument or having read any of the testimony, has stated that this was an unduly pro-cured will. I do not suppose Your Honor means

without marrying her. But according to the rules of the Church of Rome a godfather could not marry that she did what she pleased and wrote to him not

that she was under the influence of Mr. Bradley, but that she did what she pleased and wrote to him not as a penitent writing to a priest, but in the relationship she herself adopted, signing herself "your affectionate sunt."

Mr. Mitchell next read a letter, dated Liverpool, March 29, 1878, relating to Mary Caroline's will, in which the following passage occurred:—

Your letter reached me this morning; also a copy of a document called the will of Miss Emma Julia Marx, a cruel, wicked, slanderously worded paper. You know in your heart that poor, doar Emma no more understood the meaning of the artilly wicked thing she was signing if she ready did write her name to it) than a child of two years of age. Shame-shame on all concerned in the drawing up of a document for my dard dying sister to sign to tell the world she did in hatred and mallec to her own sister, for she must have bated mto cut me off without it is lighter to tell the world she did in hatred and mallec to her own sister, for she must have bated in the cut in our off without the slighter work have bated in the cut me off without the slighter will paper? It is evident from the bequests to Mr. Morrill that it is a case of parson craft. Just imagine for a moment if I had died instead of Emma and a will was produced saying that i had left all my property to the Church. Oh! what an outery you all would have made against the priests, asying they had used their influence to gain my property. Such a thought never entered my head to make a will.

This, Mr. Mitchell contended, showed that at that time, after Mr. Bradley had been acquainted with her nine years, she had never made a will. She intended to trust no longer to her sister, but to make some provision for Mr. Bradley, but expected to trust it entirely to her sister's honor to carry out her wishes. The letter itself showed that she intended to trust no longer to her sister, but to make some provision for Mr. Bradley, but the showed that her nine years, she had never made in regard to the provision for Mr

spects." The will propounded was executed May 23, 1878, Bradiey being then three thousand miles away.

Mr. Gerry said that the relations of priest and penitent would subsist without referring to the question of distance. He claimed that the influence exercised between the priest and penitent in the Roman Catholic Church is greater than that exercised in the Protestant churches by ministers over their congregations.

The Surrogate said:—"I am inclined to the opinion that that is so; that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church have more influence than those of other denominations. At the same time I have no doubt that a person like the decedent would become more warmly attached to the person by whom she would have been inducted into the Church, and it would have endeared him more to her. I think I should dissent from the somewhat distinguished clergyman over in Brooklyn, who thought he could draw inspiration from the siums of New York. I think that association has something to do with one's opinions."

Mr. Mitchell next read several letters in full which were only quoted by Mr. Gerry in part, and explained away the inferences drawn from them. He argued to show that Mr. Bradiey did not influence the decedent after she left Liverpool any more than he had before. He said that her sister's tamily had no objection to the way in which she spent her time, only to the way in which she spent her money. If one of her letters she said of Father Bradley, "The day will yet come when his name will be celebrated." She probably did not expect such a celebrity as he experiences to-day in the newspapers. She did not want to give him her money before death, intending to keep control of every cent of it up to her last day.

Mr. Mitchell then teok up the "statement of facts" of Mr. Gerry relating to the letter of Father Bradley, which Mr. Gerry concerned as follows:—"We had a champagne dinner atterward. Nothing could have been nicer or more consoling."

"The following," said Mr. Mitchell, "is a verbatim extract from the letter of Fa

"The lotter the letter of Fatner.
champagne dinner:—
We had a champagne dinner afterwards and in the evening I gave soldenn benediction, with Drs. Barry and Dyer as my deacon and sub-deacon. The "Te Deum" was sung in thanksgiving for me instead of the Litany.
The next morning at 8 I said my first mass. First Dr. Barry said his own mass, which I served. Then I said mine,

which he assisted. Father Dyer being the server. After-rds Fa. Dyer said a mans of thankegiving. Nothing tid have been

stand now that I have nothing but the highest respect not only for Mr. Gerry but for his very dis-tinguished ancestor. The allasion which I made to the matter was one which I thought was a fair and proper one, and the idea which I intended to convey was that there was nobody except a Gerry who

respect not only for air. Gerry Dat for may very actinguished ancestor. The allusion which I made to the matter was one which I thought was a fair and proper one, and the idea which I intended to convey was that there was nobody except a Gerry who could present the facts as they have been presented in this court, just as there was no one whose ancestor could produce a majority which should be in favor of Mr. Ebridge Gerry except Mr. Gerry himself. There was nothing turther from me than any idea of wounding the feehings of my friend, and if I have done so I regret it."

The Surrogate—I assure you the Court took it as a good joke. (Laughter.)

Da. M'OLYMN'S DEFENCE.

An adjournment was then had until Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock, when Mr. Charles Matthews will appear on behalf of Dr. Medilynn. In his brief he starts out by citing the first, second and third clauses of the will in dispute. The testatrix, in the third clause, says:—'It is my will and deaire that my executor, hereinafter named, pay to Rev. A. J. D. Bradley all the income derived from my estate after paying the necessary expenses accruing thereon." Mr. Matthews goes on to argue that every devise of any interest in real property to a person who at the death of the testator shall be an atien not sathorized to hold legal eathe shall be void, and whatever interest in real estate is given by the terms of the will to Bradley undoubtedly falls within prohibition of the statute; but the legal estate is in the executor and not in Bradley, and though Bradley has a right to compel the executor to pay to him the rents and profits of the estate after they have been collected he does not take any interest in the lands as such. Mr. Matthews contends that there is a devise, by implication, to the executor to pay to him the rents and profits of the estate after they have been collected he does not take any interest in the lands as such. Mr. Matthews contends that there is a devise, by implication, to the executor to pay to him the rents and profits of the es

orphanage he went to her sister's house to notify them to send for her and take her home, which they did."

NO CONSPIRACY.

"In the year 1872 the decedent concluded to spend part of her ample income in a trip to Europe, and with that view put herself under the care of Mr. Bradley, who was about to proceed to Rome to quality himself for the priesthood. The contestant comments upon the facts attendant upon the leavetaking on the dock between contestant and her sister, and if her version and suspicions are to be adopted it leads to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy between several respectable clergymen of the Roman Church and Bradley to prevent the sisters from taking an affectionate leave, and this to obtain for Bradley such influence over decedent as would enable him to secure to himself, not the Church of Rome, the fortune now in controversy. We have read in 'The Wandering Jew' of the efforts of the Jesuits to secure the fortunes of the members of the Roman Church for the Church, but never for the private purposes of a priest of the Order, much less of one only intending to apply for orders. But this whole story is set at reat by the letter of decedent, written at Paris, to her sister, the contestant. The decedent's description of her reception by the Bradley family is a very graphic picture of a welcome by a gentle English lady, and if we are to consider this as planned to secure her fortune we must charge these very estimable people with gross hypocrisy and fraud. The sister of Bradley is the wile of a clergyman of the Church of England, and the father a reputable physician of long practice in his city. She went with Bradley to see the various objects of interest in England, and Bradley being poor and going on her account she very properly paid the expenses.

"Decedent wrote frequently to her aisters, and always in the most affectionate manner. There is nothing in this correspondence to give any one whose mind is not unduly warped a suspicion that Bradley been goor for the fact of the father as faith

THE ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

THE NEUCHATEL ASPHALTE COMPANY, OFFICE 54 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1879.

of the 25th inst, as to the alleged slipperiness of the asphalt pavement on Fifth avenue, be-tween Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, I shall be obliged, by your permitting me to disprove, by the following facts in regard to Val de Travers

of the body and tends to shorten life. All stimulation of the accustic nerve stimulates the action of the heart, and an undue frequency or force of the heart's action means an increased demand on the resources of our bodies. There are good grounds for believing that incessant noise, spart from the fact that it occasionally robs us of our sleep, and in certain states of health drives us into a condition bordering on desperation, tends insensibly to produce fatigue and thus to exhaust our strength. Our advocacy of quiet payements has arisen, not from any mere longing for luxury, but from a conviction, based on physiological data, that quiet is as nocessary for perfect well-being as is sleep or exercise."

I think the residents on Fifth avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets would, for noiselessness, cleanliness and freedom from dust, give preference to Val de Travers asphalt pavement over any other.

In the Henalm of to-day, under the head of "An Argument for Asphalt," it is stated that I reminded your reporter "that Mincing lane, London, was paved with asphalt." The article continues, "this is true, but alimcing lane is notorious as the very worst road in London for horses,"

Allow me to say that I did not mention Mincing lane to your reporter, for it is not paved with Val de Travers asphalt, and that the streets I name to thim were Threadneedle street and Chappide.

It has been stated by an ominent engineer B, Ellie-Clarke, that "the maximum foot horses will not be attained until every stittown is paved with the same material."

Horses, unaccustomed to a granite pawould slip on it more than they would on were there only one block of granite laid miles of wood or macadamized road.

As the asphalt pavement has been so severely attacked in your columns I trust that you will, in justice, give this letter equally prominent publicity in your next issue. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. BRADBURY,

Manager of the American Agency of the Neuchatel Asphalte Company (limited), of London.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE'S PURCHASE.

For some time past a committee, appointed by the Stock Exchange about two years ago, have been try-ing to purchase the adjoining buildings so as to enlarge the Exchange, but their efforts met with no success until yesterday. Mr. Brayton Ives, the chairman of the committee, said that negotiations had been concluded with Mr. Alexander Hamilton, the executor of the estate of John D. March, by which the executor of the estate of John D. March, by which the Stock Exchange comes into possession of the adjoining property. The ground purchased consists of 90 feet on Broad street, running through 170 feet to New street and 90 feet on the latter street, taking in the old Gold Room (the lease of which was about expiring) and, running south from the Stock Exchange building on both Broad and New streets to Delmonico's building. The new property will consequently take in Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Broad and Nos, 14, 18 and 18 New street. It cost the Stock Exchange \$375,000, which, Mr. Ivos says, is a very high price, but the best the committee could do, and they had to take it. It is the intention of the Stock Exchange to improve this property at first, and, after a time, to build on it and thus extend the Exchange.

NORTH RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners held yeaterday an application was made by Mr. Vander-bilt on behalf of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for permission to construc a new first class pier, starting from a point near the foot of West Sixty-fifth street and running out foot of West Sixty-fifth street and running out diagonally about five hundred feet. Chief Engineer Curis, of the railroad company, appeared before the Board with maps, and explained that the increase of commerce about the elevators rendered it necessary for the company to have this pier in addition to those now located at the foot of Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. The application was not acted upon, but it will, it is believed, be considered next Fluraday. The railroad company pay the city \$2,500 per year-rental for each of the present piers. Secretary Lynch, of the Dock Department, in speaking of the application, said that there has grown up about those piers a wast business which is likely to lead to the erection of piers for some distance along the river front in the neighborhood of the elevators. In his opinion, that neighborhood may soon become the centre of nearly all the Hudson River trade, and then the piers down town will be very materially relieved of the pressure caused by the canal boats, barges and tugs that ply between here and Troy and intermediate ports.